Trypillia’s CULTURE

One of the more interesting cultures of the beginning of the New Stone Age, is th so-called NUDGUAN CULTURE, after which the highly developed Trypillia sprea over the Ukrainian lands, nicknamed so from the village of Trypillya in Kyiv regior where its richest remains are found.

It bloomed with us in 2500-2000, BC, to Christ. The boundaries of its distributio are the pro-tracts from the catchment area of the lower Gum in Chernihiv region i Galicia, Bessarabia and Romania. , and clay dots, apparently for funeral purposes.

Scientists think that the Tripoli culture was created by some Western Euro-people tribe that lived the life of sedentary farmers and here, on Ukrainian soil, began t create a culture that bloomed; a lush flower just in Greece; having settled i Ukraine for some time, they were forced to leave it and settle the coasts of Asi Minor, the Aegean islands and Greece itself, which is why they call this cultur CHIREDMIKEN from the Greek city of Mycenae in Argolis, where it 'came excellence.

In that time pottery at the same time 'used several different ways of making. Th most ancient utensils — half bowls, pots, mugs and amphorae, were molded b hand from gray, mixed with clay sand, and its ornamentation was grooved an unpretentious in form. The best way to produce dishes would be ice-orange i color, noble in shape and execution, covered with rich ornaments in black, red an white paint. Ornamentation, mainly composed of lines, curls of curls and eve crosses, has soybeans and plants and animals, ”and suggest humorous motifs. Thi culture appeared without warning, flashed like a meteor, and faded away, or wit the tribe that created it, traveled outside our land,

/ The Great History of Ukraine — Ivan Tyctor /

Based on the research of Prof. P. Kurinsky, the "Trypillia" hand-painted utensils ar household utensils only. Trypillian dishes were lavishly decorated with rhymec painted, as well as glued convex ornaments. Rita's ornamentation was combine with white inlay, which stood out clearly on the yellow or red polished backgroun of the scorched vessel. The polychrome finish of "Trypillya" hand-drawn ceramic impresses with a more highly esthetic and subtle sense of rhythm. A bold, juic colorful ornament, preferably of a spiral nature, covering broadly streaked brightly colored or red-red backgrounds of the vessel, very closely corresponding to convex or concave shape of its surface,

In Trypilly hand-drawn ceramics the following color combinations are needed:

On a light gray background are black matte ornamental stripes. / Tomashivk village /

Against the background of the sandy heat — black and purple stripes / Buryakivk village / -

Ivory bones — violet and crimson ornaments — are on a gently flecked backgroun / Tomashevka village /

4. On a red background, a geometric ornament is white, and through it black,

cherry and yellow divorces with black and white border / village Kudryntsi and th city

Backers.

5. On a black flaky background there is a plastic ornament, inlaid with white an red inserts and painted with red and white paints, / Cherniav-ka village, Borisovna.

The ornamentation of Trypillian tableware also for the first time features characteristic meander spiral, known much later in ancient Greek art.

called the oncoming wave. The prototype meander of curvilinear order in Trypill hand-drawn ceramics appears on the basis of her spiral ornament. The volutes o the Trypillian developed spiral ornament have a certain pattern of drawing, which i based on the horizontal, projection of the shell, which is stated in later Greek ones the currencies of the Ionian Order,

• Over time / phase ceramics / into the solid end of the Trypillian spiral ornamen breaks apart, and the individual spirals break apart into circles, ellipsoids, tangent and others. During the dismemberment, the spiral figures of tsarin and huma appear on the dish, though still very schematic.

Dr. Chikalenko, analyzing the evolution of Trypillian spiral ornamentation ^ concludes that the appearance in Trypillian hand-drawn ceramics of these abstract but appropriately stylized ornamented in the overall composition;

/ Oleksa PovstenvGo — History of Ukrainian Art, Volume »

"In 1974, the whole Trypillya village was excavated, where the oldest Trypillia ceramic vessels were found. All of them are predominantly on a red backgroun painted in one color, white, or black. The shape of the ornament is very primitive Wavy lines, dots, strokes / in different shapes / flowers, birds, and fish. Also on black background, ornaments are mentioned later. The most found are bowls an jugs of red and black, with painted plants, animal skeletons, and bird silhouettes And also found one pot in which white paint painted the sun, moon, dawn, big ca and mowers. "

Opishnya, 1975,

"The most popular Trypillian paint was red-orange clay / proceeds from the fac that at that time they mixed two clay colors together, or drew one clay on th other / black, dark gray and violet. that at that time Trypillians made a violet colo from plants which, when burned, turned into a violet color, special attention shoul be paid to the vessels that looked like ivory paint. of the predominantly gray reddish-brown and red colors. To make the black clay, the Trypillians added burn coal to the clay, or diluted the coal with water and decorated their products in thi way. "

"If you really want to retain the reality of our great-ancestors' traditions, the

choose what you want. Drawing black and white paint is not enough to make it int
the Ukrainian arts."

Lviv, 1974,

ART IN UKRAINE DURING THE NEOLITIC AGE

Well-known Ukrainian archaeologist V. Khvoyko in the 1880s. Troubles - ^
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Naddnigsch

near the village of Trypillya (Kyiv county),. 'highly developed Neolithic' _ ■ - an
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culture, which became known in modern archeology by the name, ^ '\ «*, -", (fron
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L. Chikalenko at the Conference of the UAV 1947 • ■ - •

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.Prypillya hand-drawn ceramics. Samples found in Vladimir Uman-X ...: ..; , Count
(excavations, archaeol. B. Bezveny \ linsko 1928). ■ •• _>; - •• -.- •. -

^ Rathiea Tguugiiiiiap Roiegu Zaptrie tshji ai UoIobutauti'Uka, un vita bizigisi c
IIapap *. § £; -;?,; ■■! '".'" "(ExsauaMopz bie un agspoionisi; V. Vesuvius, 1928)" •
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